



Proceedings of the ATSEA-2
Stakeholder Partnership Forum
Consultative Webinar Series:
Building a Better ATS for
Tomorrow

Zoom Meeting
2-5 November 2020



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**PROCEEDINGS OF THE ATSEA-2 STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIP FORUM
CONSULTATIVE WEBINAR SERIES: BUILDING A BETTER ATS FOR TOMORROW**

2-5 November 2020

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Arafura-Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Program Phase 2 (ATSEA-2) Stakeholder Partnership Forum (SPF) Consultative Webinar Series: Building A Better ATS for Tomorrow was conducted via zoom meeting on November 2-5, 2020.

Speakers and panelists of this webinar series came from various areas of expertise based in Australia, Indonesia, Timor-Leste, the United Kingdom (UK), the Philippines, South Korea, and Saudi Arabia. The participants for the webinar came from 16 countries and different backgrounds.

The webinar series made the following key messages and suggestions:

DAY 1 - Regional Governance Mechanism

- Sustain the strong country commitments for the sustainability of the Arafura and Timor Seas (ATS) region. This commitment is evident from the Ministerial Declaration in 2014, the adoption of a 10-year Strategic Action Program (SAP), and the continuing commitment of the ATS countries from ATSEA-1 to ATSEA-2. To sustain the gains from ATSEA-1, to ensure the continuity of efforts and to achieve the long-term vision of SAP, it is critical to establish a formal regional cooperation and governance mechanism for the ATS region.
- Build on the foundation and good network established from ATS Expert Forum (ATSEF). The ATSEF, mainly composed of experts from academia and scientific institutions, is key to the success of ATSEA-1 and has provided a good foundation and network that understands the region. Building on ATSEF, a broader stakeholder cooperation in the region or "Stakeholder Partnership Forum (SPF)" will be established. The SPF will serve as an important support mechanism for the ATSEA Secretariat and the ATS Regional Coordination Committee by providing technical and policy advice and ensuring stakeholder participation and ATS ecosystems' collaborative governance.
- By building on the above two points, ATSEA-2 will not reinvent the wheel. Instead, ATSEA-2 will revive and further intensify regional efforts to build a better ATS for tomorrow. Key considerations offered by SPF webinar for establishing the ATS governance mechanism, including the SPF, are:
 - strong country buy-in and support from key partners and stakeholders from local, national, regional, and international level is key;
 - need to consider differences in socio-economic, cultural, and political situations of ATS countries, as well as the similarities and key motivations that bind the region;
 - SPF establishment from the start will help ensure stakeholder inclusion and engagement in the ATSEA initiatives;
 - beyond the form (or type of mechanism), it is important to ensure that the mechanism is functional, practical, needs-based, able to provide guidance, direction, and support to address gaps, and a platform for camaraderie and cooperation;
 - additional key elements: communications, capacity building, and monitoring;
 - clear, concrete and realistic goals and timetables are important for the success of the mechanism, and
 - a financial sustainability plan from the start will enable the sustainability of actions.

DAY 2 (Climate Change and Marine and Land-based Pollution)

- The importance of climate change adaptation framework is being implemented, especially at the local level. The results of climate change vulnerability assessment should be able to support community-based adaptation. In addition to the assessment, a guidance toolkit and communication products will be produced so that local governments/communities can utilize study recommendations and incorporate them into their integrated coastal management plans. Having the information is one step, while the other step will be for the community to use it.
- Importance of oil spill and marine debris issues in the ATS. There have been limited data/information on pollution sources and contaminants of concern in the region. However, initial analyses have pointed to the importance of developing cooperation on oil spill preparedness and response among the ATS countries and a marine debris survey network in the region. Considering the nature of various areas and pollution sources across the region differ considerably, dividing the ATS into sub-regions may help facilitate the regional marine pollution assessment.

DAY 3 (Marine Biodiversity Protection)

- An MPA Network is a great tool for protecting marine biodiversity and achieving sustainable development if it is done properly. It is important to make sure that stakeholders are fully engaged and understand MPAs and MPA networks' benefits to support the initiative fully. This support might also boost MPA effectiveness, which seems to be a challenge in some already established MPAs.
- Despite much has been known about marine turtles in the ATS, there are still things that we don't know. The gathered data and information will be the basis for developing a Regional Action Plan for Marine Turtles in the ATS region, which is still at its initial phase. The action plan shall not be a prescriptive instrument but a guiding one. It should be practical and implementable over the long term.

DAY 4 (Sustainable Fisheries)

- On Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, it is important to provide a further assessment of the unregulated and unreported parts and address the illegal part. The assessment on 'Unreported' and 'Unregulated' is also important and could be the same amount or even bigger than the potential loss due to illegal fishing. However, we are aware that unreported and unregulated data is still an issue due to the reliability of collected data and lack of awareness.
- With regards to Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM), in addition to EA and FM, also incorporate concepts of EBM and fisheries co-management, and consider how EAFM of shared stocks like red snapper can be implemented across countries highlighting sharing of responsibilities.
- Importance of local wisdom, co-management, clear legal framework, law enforcement, monitoring systems, and law enforcement in collaboration with the key resource users (fishers, community, and government) to guarantee fisheries' sustainability.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ARAFURA-TIMOR SEAS ECOSYSTEM ACTION PROGRAM PHASE 2 (ATSEA-2) STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIP FORUM (SPF) CONSULTATIVE WEBINAR SERIES: BUILDING A BETTER ATS FOR TOMORROW

November 2-5, 2020

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The ATSEA-2 SPF Consultative Webinar Series: Building A Better ATS for Tomorrow was conducted through zoom meetings and live streaming via ATSEA-2 Youtube channel on November 2-5, 2020.
- 1.2 The SPF Consultative Webinar Series served as an introductory undertaking by the ATSEA-2 Project towards the establishment of a more inclusive Stakeholder Partnership Forum (SPF), which aims to support the strengthening and expansion of stakeholder involvement in ATSEA-2 initiatives by engaging a broader array of interested groups, including the civil society, community groups, private sector, and local government administrations.
- 1.3 The main objectives of the consultative SPF webinar series are:
 - To present the ATSEA-2 programme and overview of the key challenges of the ATS region;
 - To present the initial findings, challenges and next steps of the studies conducted by experts on regional governance mechanism, climate change, sustainable fisheries, marine and land-based pollution, and habitat and species protection to the RSC members, potential SPF members, and general public and solicit feedback and suggestions to further sharpen the message and methods of the studies.
 - To present SPF as part of ATS regional governance mechanism, its objectives and roles to potential members.
- 1.4 The ATSEA-2 SPF Consultative Webinar Series featured different topics, speakers, and was led by different moderators:
 - Day 1 topic : SPF and Regional Governance Mechanism
Moderator : Galuh Sekar Arum, University of California Santa Cruz
Speakers : Dr. Tonny Wagey, Executive Director for Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) and Dr. Lida Pet-Soede, Marine and Coastal Development Unit Leader for PT Hatfield Indonesia
Panelist : Ms. Aimee Gonzales, Executive Director of PEMSEA, and Dr. Arwandrija Rukma, Policy Director of RARE
 - Day 2 Topic : Climate Change and Marine-Land Based Pollution
Moderator : Swietenia Lestari from Divers Clean Action
Speakers : Dr. Johanna Johnson, Director and Senior Scientist at C2O Pacific who lead the regional climate change vulnerability Assessment in ATS

- region, and Dr. Won-Tae Shin, CEO of Global Ocean, Inc who leads the regional marine-land based pollution study
- Panelist : Dr. Jose Padilla from UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub and Prof. Zainal from Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)
 - Day 3 topic : Biodiversity Protection
 - Moderator : Kirana Agustina from WRI Indonesia
 - Speakers : Dr. Alison Green, Research Scientist of Red Sea Research Center, King Abdullah University of Science and Technology & Coral Triangle Center, and Dr. Nicolas Pilcher, Marine Research Foundation & Coral Triangle Center
 - Panelist : Dr. Alan White from USAID SEA Project and drh. Ida Bagus Widia Adnyana from Udayana University.
 - Day 4 topic : Sustainable Fisheries
 - Moderator : Dinah Yunitawati from CTI-CFF Women Leaders Forum
 - Speakers : Dr. Arie Afriansyah, Senior Lecturer at the Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia and Dr. Ian Knuckey, Director of Fishwell Consulting
 - Panelist : Aleixo Amaral from the Universidade Nacional Timor Lorosa'e and Dr. Luky Adrianto from IPB University
- 1.5 The webinar series garnered significant participation from countries within and outside the ATS region. The following is a summary of daily participants disaggregated by gender:
- Day 1: 104 participants, 80 participants filled the attendance list consists of 29 female and 51 males
 - Day 2: 95 participants, 90 participants filled the attendance list consists of 35 Female and 55 males
 - Day 3: 125 participants, 114 participants filled the attendance list consists of 57 female and 57 males
 - Day 4: 95 participants, 89 participants filled the attendance list consists of 32 female and 57 males
- The participants came from Australia, Canada, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nederland, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, Timor-Leste, United Kingdom, USA, Vanuatu.
- 1.6 Officers of the ATSEA-2 Regional Project Management Unit (RPMU) and National Coordinating Units (NCUs) led the daily introduction about the ATSEA-2 project and the SPF:
- Day 1: Dr. Handoko Adi Susanto, Regional Project Manager
 - Day 2: Mr. Dwi Ariyoga Gautama, Indonesia National Coordinator
 - Day 3, Ms. Casandra Tania, Regional Biodiversity Specialist
 - Day 4: Mr. Gerson Alves, Timor-Leste National Coordinator

2.0 DAY 1 (SPF AND REGIONAL GOVERNANCE MECHANISM) – [Link To PPT and Recording](#)

Institutional and Governance Arrangement of the Arafura and Timor Seas

- 2.1 Dr. Tonny Wagey started his presentation by showing the history of ATSEA through a short video. The video showed the signing event of Ministerial Declaration between the ATSEA-1 member countries, namely Indonesia, Timor-Leste, and Australia in Manado, Indonesia on 15 May 2014.
- 2.2 Dr. Wagey emphasized that the Ministerial Declaration also signified the highest support from the member countries with the adoption of a 10-year Strategic Action Program (SAP) for the ATS region.
- 2.3 ATSEA initiative started with the proposal sent by the government of Indonesia to the GEF, which underscored the importance of the ATS region and the need for the surrounding ATS countries to work together for its protection and sustainable development.
- 2.4 Regional governance is important to strengthen regional cooperation and to facilitate stakeholder participation in the initiatives for the ATS. Thus, it could ensure coordination, and capacity building to promote sustainable and integrated management of the ATS region.
- 2.5 In support of building a stronger regional cooperative mechanism in the region, three institutions are targeted to be established under the ATSEA-2 project, namely Regional Coordination Committee (RCC), Stakeholder Partnership Forum (SPF), and Coordinator/Secretariat.
- 2.6 The RCC will be composed of government representatives from the country members and the representatives of the GEF and UNDP who funded the project. Their key function is to develop the implementation plans including associated costing, identify funding sources, review progress and identify adaptation strategies. The RCC will hold annual coordination meetings and the host will rotate among countries.
- 2.7 SPF will be composed of experts and practitioners, including NGOs, academic groups, local and indigenous groups, and the private sector through self-nomination. Participants who came from the relevant background were therefore encouraged to nominate themselves to join the forum. On the SPF meetings which are targeted be conducted annually starting 2021, the RCC will serve as observers only, while hosting of SPF meetings will be drawn from and selected by the membership.
- 2.8 Coordinator/Secretariat is now hosted by Indonesia, decided by among the countries. The role of the secretariat is to facilitate the operations of the RCC and SPF, manage scheduling of activities, facilitate mobilization and coordination of support, identify funding opportunity, develop and utilize networks with experts and practitioners, track activities, and coordinate ATSEA-SAP implementation monitoring and reporting.

The Development of Regional Governance Mechanisms to Support Sustainable Management of the Coastal and Marine Resources in the Arafura and Timor Seas

- 2.9 Dr. Lida Pet-Soede delivered her presentation via pre-recording.
- 2.10 Dr. Pet-Soede highlighted key progress made in line with her review and assessment of various regional governance mechanisms, including: desktop study; consultations through 12 virtual meetings with key informants from the country members who are familiar and experts in regional ocean governance, and knowledgeable to the most relevant current context to the external conditions relevant to the project.
- 2.11 Dr. Pet-Soede suggested that stakeholders' engagement should be more inclusive and be expanded to develop formal mechanisms for the SPF to become the main partners to the RCC. Referring to general observations based on how other initiatives organized themselves and

- engaged stakeholders, Dr. Pet-Soede informed that strong country and commitment and support from partners and other stakeholders are vital to the initiatives' success.
- 2.12 Dr. Pet-Soede identified 6 types of regional collective action for ATSEA which are Coordination, Cooperation, Collaboration that require voluntary consultation and agreement. Other 3 types are harmonization, economics integration, administrative/legal/institutional integration that require legally binding arrangements.
- 2.13 Dr. Pet-Soede offered three possible formations for SPF in two parameters, i.e., scope (voluntary actions, hybrid actions, and legally binding actions) and partners (few formal partners, formal & informal partners, and many informal partners).
- 2.14 While SPF membership may be identified by relevancy for impact, effectiveness to accomplish a purpose, efficiency in perform their function in the best possible manner, and the ability for actions to be sustained, supported, and upheld.

Discussions Highlights

- 2.15 Ms. Aimee Gonzales offered several considerations for regional mechanism based on PEMSEA's experience: 1) rigorous preparation; 2) planning; 3) consultation and coordination; 4) economic concern as strong motivation; 5) capacity building; 6) legal instrument; 7) clear, concrete, and realistic goals; 8) communication (to attract those who could help with financial viability); 9) mechanism viability; and 10) monitoring. Also, differences in socio-economic, cultural, and political situations in ATS countries needed to be considered, while developing the mechanism.
- 2.16 Dr. Arwandrija Rukma from Rare Indonesia suggested that types of regional collaboration for ATSEA should be: 1) functional and practical; 2) need-based and promoting capacity building, technical assistance, learning, exchange; 3) filling the requested gap with local solutions; 4) building a sense of camaraderie and togetherness.
- 2.17 Considering that ATSEA has had strong support from governments through Ministerial Declaration in 2014, Dr. Wagey emphasized the need to revive and further intensify regional efforts instead of reinventing them.

3.0 DAY 2 (CLIMATE CHANGE AND MARINE AND LAND-BASED POLLUTION) – [Link To PPT and Recording](#)

Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment

- 3.1 Dr. Johanna Johnson presented the process and method of vulnerability assessment applied in her study. This assessment will build on information from previous studies on areas that either overlap with or adjacent to ATS area.
- 3.2 In this assessment, the ATS region is broken down into four sub-regions (Timor Sea, Arafura Sea, Northern Australia, and Gulf of Carpentaria) for manageability purposes. However, given that habitat and species move across borders of the sub-regions, the actual ways of managing activities are based on jurisdictions.

- 3.3 Dr. Johnson presented the process and method of vulnerability assessment. Dr. Johnson broke down the ATS region into four sub-regions (Timor Sea, Arafura Sea, Northern Australia, and Gulf of Carpentaria) for manageability purposes.
- 3.4 This assessment uses a structured framework from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) that consists of exposure, sensitivity, adaptive capacity, and vulnerability. Climate projections will be an input for exposure, ecological responses of species and habitats will be for sensitivity, and ecological and social factors will be inputs for adaptive capacity. These components will ultimately determine the vulnerability.
- 3.5 In ATS case, climate projection was conducted under two different scenarios, i.e., intermediate (Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP)4.5) and high emission scenario (RCP8.5) for 2070. In addition, there is an online survey for the Arafura Sea (Indonesia) and the Timor Sea (Timor-Leste) to draw local knowledge and expertise from various people in order to complement the published data.
- 3.6 Data collected include climate projections for 2070, habitat locations, species life histories, responses, & thresholds, and fishery status & catch data.
- 3.7 This assessment was expected to produce a final report, decision-making recommendations and guidance, and presentation and communication material for the ATSEA-2 team.

Marine and Land-based Pollution Assessment in ATSEA Region

- 3.8 Dr. Won Tae Shin presented the Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) concept to assess marine and land-based pollution.
- 3.9 Over the past centuries, the ATS ecosystem has been over-exploited. The over-exploited species include reef fish (such as groupers) and threatened and endangered species (sea turtles and dugongs).
- 3.10 In addition to derelict fishing gears from fishing activity, oil spill from oil drilling has threatened the ATS ecosystem.
- 3.11 Both Australia and Indonesia already have national oil contingency plans that were established in 1973 and 2006 respectively, while Timor-Leste and Papua New Guinea have yet to develop their contingency plans. Based on the experience from the Montara oil spill incident in 2009, it is evident that a regional contingency plan on oil spill needs to be developed to enable the region to effectively respond to future oil spill incidents.
- 3.12 Based on global studies, Indonesia is one of the countries with major source of marine litter. Responding to this, Indonesia has set up a national plan and committed to reduce 70% of waste by 2025.
- 3.13 Since oil spill and marine debris have been identified as priority pollution sources (according to TDA 2011) in the ATS, Dr. Shin suggested two recommendations based on his initial observations and analyses. Firstly, establish an oil spill preparedness and response cooperation by developing joint Oil Spill Contingency Plan among ATSEA stakeholders and conducting ESI Mapping and Risk Assessment. Secondly, establish a marine debris survey network in the ATSEA region by establishing marine litter survey stations at each country for regular monitoring activities and organizing joint survey guidelines and harmonized data cards.

Discussion Highlights

- 3.14 The result of this project is expected to be used in formulating adaptation approaches at the local level. In addition to focusing on the ATS species, Dr. Jose Padilla emphasized that it is also essential to focus on things that may be useful for community adaptation interventions.
- 3.15 Prof. Zainal Arifin suggested redefining the region into two (Arafura seas and Timor seas) as the nature of various areas, and pollution sources across the regions are different. With the limited data on oil spill and other pollution sources, and the importance of updating information about the ecosystem and marine resources in the ATS, Prof. Arifin recommended the mapping of at least three main coastal ecosystems, biological research cruise for the pelagic system, and identification of the number of fishing boats operating in the region.

4.0 DAY 3 (MARINE BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION) – [Link To PPT and Recording](#)

Designing a Resilient MPA Network for the Arafura Timor Seas

- 4.1 By taking into account the services that ATS provides and threats facing the region, Dr. Alison Green highlighted the need to establish clearly-delineated marine managed areas or Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) that contribute to natural resources protection.
- 4.2 Dr. Green underscored that MPAs may include zones that allow or restrict activities. MPAs network is a powerful tool and achieves ATSEA goals (i.e. protecting key marine species, recovering & sustaining fisheries, adapting to climate change, and ensuring prosperity of coastal people) if well designed and managed effectively.
- 4.3 Over the last 20 years, scientific reviews have been done to provide better guidelines for MPA so that it can work effectively, and the information has been shared to decision makers at different levels.
- 4.4 There have been several previous works on MPA design in several areas of the ATS region. These designs were put together to help establish a new design for ATS MPAs. The design process includes:
 - a. Defining goals;
 - b. Defining design criteria: biophysical and socio-economic & cultural;
 - c. Completing data: sea surface temperature & current, shallow & deep water habitats, important features (migratory habitats, turtle nesting beaches, etc.), and important socio-economic and cultural areas (tourism, dive sites, shipwreck, etc.).
- 4.5 Final report of ATS MPA network design is expected to be released in April 2021.
- 4.6 The biggest challenges in designing the MPA networks are the limited time and resources to do a scientific analysis, and limitation in data (i.e., unavailable, difficult to access, or have low spatial resolution).

Developing a Regional Action Plan for Marine Turtles in the Arafura & Timor Seas

- 4.7 Dr. Nicolas Pilcher mentioned that there are six species of sea turtles that use the ATS area for feeding and nesting, including green turtles, hawksbills, loggerheads, olive ridleys, and

- flatbacks. In addition, the turtles also use this area as their migratory route, but not necessarily just amongst the four participating countries but also outside the region.
- 4.8 Compared to Australia, information on marine turtles are still lacking in Indonesia, Timor-Leste, and Papua New Guinea particularly on nesting, foraging, population structure, genetic structure, etc.. In addition to not having a very good long-term data series on sea turtle stocks (except for Australian rookeries), there is also limited data on: overlaps between fisheries and sea turtles in the region; impact of ghost nets; movements of sea turtles between ATSEA countries; management capacity in remote areas; impact of climate changes; levels of traditional hunting and take; as well as hatching success.
- 4.9 The gathered data and information will be the basis for developing a Regional Action Plan. In addition to building on IUCN Regional Action Plans and the Indian Ocean Southeast Asian (IOSEA) MoU, this plan must be complementary with existing agreements but tailored to regional needs.
- 4.10 The regional action plan will guide the instrument to be applicable over the long term, comprehensive, understandable, and implementable.
- 4.11 The plan will take into account the already known foraging and nesting habitats, migratory routes, and threats at regional level, and will provide concrete recommendations.

Discussion Highlights

- 4.12 Dr. Alan White agreed that it would be good to align ATS MPA network design with CTI-CFF in the MPA Network System Framework case. It is also essential for this to build on the currently approved MPA system to strengthen the management effectiveness of the existing MPAs. Dr. White reckoned that the coverage area of MPAs across the six Coral Triangle countries is too large that it will not be very effective in conserving such areas. Dr. White also suggested to fully engage local stakeholders, especially when it is conducted at a regional scale. Thereby, local stakeholders fully understand the benefits of MPAs and MPA networks. In addition, Dr. White reminded that all political jurisdictions must be considered as the governments are the ones that will be responsible for the protected area.
- 4.13 As problems usually come up when funding/budget dries up, Dr. Ida Bagus Windia Adnyana from Udayana University suggested that ATSEA-2 should see biodiversity as a never-ending activity. Therefore, the key to success is when ATSEA-2 is able to educate the local community to be involved in the activity.
- 4.14 Dr. Alison Green emphasized that even though it seems like there are many MPAs in the region, there are only a few no-take areas. She agreed that local stakeholders need to be considered. Currently, this has not yet been taken into account at the big regional scale as the analysis is still at the first step (initiation process). Working with the community will be conducted in the next step.
- 4.15 Dr. Nicolas Pilcher highlighted the great challenges from traditional practices, such as hunting and consuming marine turtles that have been going on for a long time. Therefore, the key component for any future management is to fully take onboard aspirations of the local community and make sure that the effort is manageable at the local level rather than by national governments and agencies.

5.0 DAY 4 (SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES) – [Link To PPT and Recording](#)

Strengthening Regional and National Actions in Support of Combating IUU Fishing

- 5.1 Dr. Arie Afriansyah stated that the IUU fishing issue is mostly related to illegal fishing. Even though the ATS countries have implemented some actions and legal responses, it is important to have joint management efforts.
- 5.2 Regarding compliance with international instruments, from ATS littoral countries, only Indonesia and Australia have ratified FAO Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA), and FAO Global Record Initiative, and have adopted International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IPOA-IUU).
- 5.3 As for IUU fishing, Australia is leading in terms of establishing NPOA-IUU as they have updated their 2nd NPOA-IUU. Indonesia has already established their NPOA-IUU, while Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste have yet to establish their NPOA-IUU. However, there remains no guidance for sharing data mechanism established by RPOA-IUU.
- 5.4 Dr. Afriansyah presented a formula to calculate IUU fishing loss, including volume loss and economic loss. The formula contains components like fish weight equivalent, number of fishing vessels apprehended for IUU fishing, vessel trips, as well as fish price for economic loss. However, further comments or inputs over the formula are still expected so that it can reflect the real loss due to IUU fishing in ATS region.
- 5.5 Community-based surveillance such as Kelompok Masyarakat Pengawas or POKMASWAS in Indonesia) and PesKaas in Timor-Leste are expected to be followed by other regions.

Towards an EAFM for Red Snapper

- 5.6 Dr. Ian Knuckey reported the progress of setting EAFM for red snapper. The project is now at the first stage of fisheries profiling, collecting baseline information on fishery management arrangements in different jurisdictions, vessel type and fishing location, biological data, economic data, social data, stock assessments, and conservation issues. In the next six weeks, the project will focus on initial introductions with stakeholders.
- 5.7 The objective of this work is to develop EAFM plan for red snapper in the ATS by developing EAFM baseline for red snapper fisheries, developing EAFM plan for red snapper in the region, holding Training of Trainers workshop, developing rights-based management approach, and undertaking stakeholder consultations (including women and socially excluded groups).
- 5.8 Ecosystem Approach (EA) considers not only catch target species but also by-product and bycatch species associated with the target species. It also focuses on protected species (turtles, dugongs, whales, dolphins) and threats from external sources (marine pollution and climate change).
- 5.9 As EAFM takes into account not only the sustainability of resources but also the benefits of sustainable fisheries to the people involved, it will enable recognition of longer-term issues, reduce conflicts between fishery sub-sectors and other sectors, and help access to financial resources for fisheries from governments, NGOs, and funding organizations.

Discussion Highlights

- 5.10 While the unreported and unregulated fishing is less counted, Dr. Luky Adrianto from IPB University reckoned that these two aspects are also important in identifying the fisheries' loss, including biomass loss and economic and social loss. Dr. Adrianto also suggested that EAFM should also incorporate Ecosystem-Based Management (EBM) and fisheries co-management (taking into account the rights of the fisheries system users). In addition, EAFM of shared stocks like red snapper can be considered to be implemented across countries.
- 5.11 Mr. Aleixo Amaral from Universidade Nacional Timor Lorosa'e underscored that good governance should consider local wisdom, co-management, clear legal framework, monitoring systems, data management, and law enforcement. He also noted that sustainable fisheries could be guaranteed to avoid overfishing by setting a quota for industrial fishing.
- 5.12 Dr. Afriansyah agreed that local wisdom is very important. However, regarding a joint act or criminalizing the fishers, it depends on national implementation and several factors, such as law enforcement's capacity and capability.
- 5.13 Dr. Knuckey emphasized that one critical thing to the success of co-management is empowerment. Since there are many management tools available, it is important to consider tools that are most relevant and applicable to different management levels, particularly in the case of small coastal communities as they are unable to manage high-level TAC and industrial level management.

6.0 OTHERS

- 6.1 A quiz was conducted at the end of each webinar. The objectives of the quiz were to confirm the knowledge gained by participants from the webinar, and as a promotion strategy. The moderator asked two questions based on the webinar's topic, and the fastest participant who answered correctly through the chat box was declared as the winner. The winners were:
 - 1. Day 1: Fikri Sjahrudin and Windy Rizki
 - 2. Day 2: Aji Anggoro and Lumban Nauli Toruan
 - 3. Day 3: Lusita Meilani, Yusuf Harjariyanto, and Zakiyah
 - 4. Day 4: Ario Damar and Wawan Ridwan
- 6.2 A Quote competition was also announced. Participants were encouraged to post a maximum of two quotes from the 4-day webinar and to post it in their social media. They were also requested to use the hashtags related to ATSEA-2. The competition was after the last day of the webinar series. There were two categories of the competition, namely best quote and most liked. The winners for the best quote were Mrs. Galuh Sekar Arum from UC Santa Cruz and Mrs. Isdahartatie from PKSPL and the most liked was Mr. Marthen Welly from CTC.
- 6.3 Mr. Marthen Welly quoted from Dr. Shin's presentation "The Arafura and Timor Seas is one of Large Marine Ecoregion (LME) with high marine ecosystem productivity but the marine biodiversity under threats from high risk oil spill pollution, overfishing, and marine debris. It will need a regional collaboration on oil spill preparedness and response cooperation, as well as marine debris survey network at ATSEA region". Meanwhile, Mrs. Galuh Sekar Arum quoted the comment from Dr. Rukma "We have to be careful not to over-govern". Lastly Mrs. Isdahartatie quoted Dr. Wagey "Rather than reinvent the wheel, restart the engine instead".

7.0 CLOSING

7.1 On behalf of the ATSEA-2 team, Mr. Iwan Kurniawan from UNDP Indonesia summarized several key points from the ATSEA-2 SPF Consultative Webinar Series.

- Day 1: Support from the various level of stakeholders is key for the successful establishment of ATS governance. Financial support is also integral to its sustainability.
- Day 2: Community based-adaptation strategy could be developed with reference to the results of the climate change vulnerability assessment. A guidance toolkit and communication product will also be developed following the assessment. Meanwhile, for marine-land based pollution there is still lack of data on oil spill and marine debris magnitude and the pollution sources in the ATS region. It is important to develop an oil spill preparedness contingency plan and cooperation among the ATS countries. Marine debris survey network also should be followed up soon.
- Day 3: There are still challenges to achieve the MPA management effectiveness. Understanding the benefit of MPA and MPA network is a key point to attract support from the key stakeholder.
- Day 4: Lack of data is the key challenge, especially while tackling IUU fishing and implementing EAFM. Enabling policy or legal framework, acknowledgement of the local wisdom, and law enforcement are needed.

7.2 Mr. Kurniawan expressed his appreciation to all the speakers, panelist, and moderators for their support to the SPF Consultative Webinar Series, and congratulated the committees as well as thanked all the participants who joined the webinars.

7.3 In closing, Mr. Kurniawan invited all the participants to join the ATS SPF.

ANNEX 1

Stakeholder Partnership Forum Consultative Webinar Series Agenda

Time*	Program	MC / Presenter / Panelist (tbc)
Monday, 2 November 2020 – Theme #1: Introduction to SPF		
08:30-09:00	Registration	
09:00-09:05	Opening	Galuh Sekar Arum (UC Santa Cruz)
09:05-09:15	Introduction on ATSEA-2	Dr. Handoko Adi Susanto (RPMU)
09:15-09:25	Introduction of Speakers & Panelists	Galuh Sekar Arum (UC Santa Cruz)
09:25-09:45	Presentation 1: Building on ATSEF Initiatives and Lessons Learned	Dr. Tonny Wagey (ICCTF)
09:45-10:15	Presentation 2: ATS Regional Governance options Presentation 3: SPF's Proposed Guidelines and ToR	Dr. Lida Pet-Soede (PT Hatfield Indonesia)
10:15-10:35	Introductory comments/questions from Panelists	Ms. Aimee Gonzales (PEMSEA) Dr. Arwandrija Rukma (Rare)
10:35—10:55	Q&A	Galuh Sekar Arum (UC Santa Cruz)
10:55-11:05	Quiz	Galuh Sekar Arum (UC Santa Cruz)
11:05-11:15	Closing	Galuh Sekar Arum (UC Santa Cruz)
Tuesday, 3 November 2020 – Theme #2: Sustaining Ecosystem Services in ATS Region Focusing on Climate Change & Marine Pollution		
08:30-09:00	Registration	
09:00-09:05	Opening	Swietenia Lestari (Divers Clean Action)
09:05-09:15	Introduction on ATSEA-2 & SPF	Dwi Ariyoga Gautama (NCU Indonesia)
09:15-09:25	Introduction of Speakers & Panellists	Swietenia Lestari (Divers Clean Action)
09:25-09:45	Presentation 1: Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment: Preliminary Results	Dr. Johanna Johnson (C2O Pacific)
09:45-09:55	Introductory comments from Panellist	Dr. Jose Padilla (UNDP BRH)
09:55-10:15	Presentation 2: Assessment on Marine and Land-Based Pollution	Dr. Won-Tae Shin
10:15-10:25	Introductory comments/questions from Panellists	Prof. Zainal Arifin (LIPI)

10:25-10:55	Q&A	Swietenia Lestari (Divers Clean Action)
10:55-11:05	Quiz	Swietenia Lestari (Divers Clean Action)
11:05-11:15	Closing	Swietenia Lestari (Divers Clean Action)
Wednesday, 4 November 2020 – Theme #3: Sustaining Ecosystem Services in ATS Region Focusing on Biodiversity Protection		
12:30-13:00	Registration	
13:00-13:05	Opening	Kirana Agustina (WRI Indonesia)
13:05-13:15	Introduction on ATSEA-2 & SPF	Cassandra Tania (RPMU)
13:15-13:25	Introduction of Speakers & Panellists	Kirana Agustina (WRI Indonesia)
13:25-13:45	Presentation 1: Designing Resilient MPA Network	CTC - Dr. Alison Green
13:45-14:05	Presentation 2: Marine Turtles Studies within ATS Region	CTC - Dr. Nicolas Pilcher
14:05-14:25	Introductory comments/questions from Panellists	Dr. Ida Bagus Windia Adnyana (Udayana University) Dr. Alan White (USAID SEA Project)
14:25-14:55	Q&A	Kirana Agustina (WRI Indonesia)
14:55-15:05	Quiz	Kirana Agustina (WRI Indonesia)
15:05-15:15	Closing	Kirana Agustina (WRI Indonesia)
Thursday, 5 November 2020 – Theme #4: Sustaining Ecosystem Services in ATS region Focusing on Sustainable Fisheries		
08:30-09:00	Registration	
09:00-09:05	Opening	Dinah Yunitawati (CTI-CFF Women Leaders Forum)
09:05-09:15	Introduction on ATSEA-2 & SPF	Gerson Alves (NCU Timor Leste)
09:15-09:25	Introduction of Speakers & Panellists	Dinah Yunitawati (CTI-CFF Women Leaders Forum)
09:25-09:45	Presentation 1: IUU Fishing Baseline Studies	Dr. Arie Afriansyah (CSOP UI)
09:45-10:05	Presentation 2: Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management for Red Snapper Fisheries in the ATS region	Dr. Ian Knuckey (Fishwell Consulting)

10:05-10:25	Introductory comments/questions from Panellists	Dr. Luky Adrianto (IPB University) Alexio Amaral (National University of Timor Lorosae)
10:25-10:55	Q&A	Dinah Yunitawati (CTI-CFF Women Leaders Forum)
10:55-11:05	Quiz	Dinah Yunitawati (CTI-CFF Women Leaders Forum)
11:05-11:15	Closing	Dinah Yunitawati (CTI-CFF Women Leaders Forum)

*GMT+7, Jakarta Time

ANNEX 2

List of Q&As

DAY 1

Direct Question in Zoom

1. **Question (Karen Edyvane - former ATSEF member)** - I just want to confirm the presentation by Ibu Lida that we have to keep things simple. We do not need a highly complex regional governance framework like PEMSEA. We already have such a long history of ATSEF, including the national secretariat. We also have a long history of working together at the national level and regional level. There are also excellent insights from talking with ATSEF and ATSEA national bodies and exploring some of their forums' governance. The discussion helps move ATSEA SPF forward because there have been a lot of works done in developing the governance framework at the national level, particularly how research stakeholders work with the governments, NGOs, and communities. As an academic and former ATSEF member, I will be very happy to share some documents with the consultants. As Pak Tonny said, it is crucial to recognize what is being done and the implication from the declaration, and what we might need is not to change the car, but we just need to re-start it and give it a full tank of petrol.

Response (Tonny Wagey) - Thank you, Ibu Karen. I would like to see more involvement from Timor-Leste and Australia, and as I said before, we need to re-engage Papua New Guinea.

Response (Aimee Gonzales) - My presentation was not to impose the PEMSEA structure if it is deemed complex. I am all for a simple structure, and I am glad to hear that some work has been done in ATSEA 1 and that we should re-energize those. I am all for that. I just want to clarify that because I think the one thing that people might get from this workshop is a rejection of the PEMSEA regional governance mechanism for ATSEA. We are not trying to impose that at all. I think we are trying to see what is best to adapt the mechanism that could work well for ATS.

2. **Question (Prof Zainal)** - I appreciate what Pak Tony presented. When we see a regional organization like CTI-CFF, the coverage area is a too large marine ecosystem (Sulu Sulawesi Sea and ATS). Considering the budget, is it possible to make it simple instead of developing so many organizations in a large area given that ATSEA and Sulawesi are part of the CTI-CFF working area?

Response (Tonny Wagey) - From a technical point of view, it is rather difficult to involve the ATS area as CTI-CFF has very clear boundaries regarding what is in and out. So, technically it is difficult. Most of the countries in ATSEA are part of coral triangle countries. In terms of how we can define and establish the SPF, we can learn from how CTI was established. It is not that simple because we have to have a clear objective about sustainability. What will happen after ATSEA 2? Will this be a permanent secretariat as the Indonesian Government has already provided the secretariat for ATSEA 2? And this is the opportunity for the next four or five years. We can definitely learn something from this.

My recommendation is we need to engage and re-engage Papua New Guinea. Eventually, it is in the government's willingness to support this. With UNDP's help, we will discuss with the national fisheries authority of Papua New Guinea the trans-boundary issue between Indonesia, Australia, and Papua New Guinea, and I hope they will be interested again.

What makes ATS unique compared to other regional cooperation is its connection, including indigenous and local people. The local people of East Nusa Tenggara, Papua, the northern part of Australia, and Timor-Leste are bound very well when talking about the ocean, culture, and fisheries.

Response (Wawan Ridwan) - I agree with Pak Tony. But there is an area that is not included in CTI, the Australia part, for example. There are member countries of CTI, i.e., Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, and Indonesia. Maybe Australia can also be a full member. The experience of CTI can be used as a reference for partnership development. We can also start on a voluntary basis.

Response (Arwandrija Rukma) - Ministerial decision is important. It's inspiring, guides us about what we have to do effectively and efficiently. But the way we operationalize those dreams, sometimes, or most of the time put us in a difficult situation because of the mechanism we created and the decision we made that later became a trap for ourselves. We don't have flexibility anymore. We don't have the original mission that was started by ATSEF. Let us learn from CTI-CFF. There was a ministerial decision that we had to execute, but we just realized that this is over-governing as we implemented those decisions. It will hamper the effectiveness of what is supposed to do for the people and the sea. What I want to say is let's not over-govern, be functional, be beneficial, let the people, the nature, and the sea in the area feel the positive things this organization can give. We need to build capacity.

Question from Chat Box

- 3. Question (Karen Edyvane - former ATSEF member)** - Can we please SHARE some of the power points to participants. Many thanks.

Response (Handoko Adi Susanto) - Sure, Ibu Karen.

- 4. Question (Kasdi Akbar)** - I hope this webinar could produce a cheap e certificate of attendance at this webinar because it's very important for my office. Thank you

Response (Casandra Tania) - Pak Kasdi Akbar, we will prepare the e-certificate and send it after the webinar. Please make sure you've filled in the attendance list!

- 5. Question (Matias Tavares (National University of Timor Lorosae)** - Communication is crucial for stakeholders and especially grassroots communities to participate throughout the ATSEA program implementation. I think it might be worth developing a communication strategy for ATSEA 2 at the national level.

Response (Jotham Ninef-UNDANA): Dear Mr. Matias, I agree with you that "Communication is crucial for stakeholders and especially grassroots communities to participate throughout ATSEA programs implementation," but in the regional ATSEA-2 context, communication stakeholder strategic plan at the national level in each ATS countries. Implement this communication stakeholder strategy at each country depending on the national action plan).

Response (Lyris Lyssens) - We are currently finalizing a Communications Plan at a regional level that will be shared at the upcoming Regional Steering Committee meeting. Included in that document is a Stakeholder Engagement Plan, where we have included the role of grassroots/local communities in our Communications Plan. It is important to note that the regional Communications Plan document is a living document and will be updated continuously throughout the project's lifetime as new information arises.

DAY 2

Direct Question in Zoom

1. **Question (Derta Prabuning – Reef Check Indonesia):** In the last five years, we leaned on social and ecological resilience (let's say adaptive) to climate change: some areas/ecosystems had a great capacity to cope with climate change, either social and/or ecological aspect, regardless of the governance. I am interested in the governance aspect, as I believe with the support of good governance, the social and/or ecological adaptive/resilience to climate change would be optimal. Any thought, if it is ADAPTIVE, how? If it SUPPORTS social ecology adaptive, how? Either "official" governance or community-based one. Thank you.

Response (Dr. Johanna Johnson) - There has been so much work with communities in Manawatu, Solomon, and other parts of the world (Pacific in particular) to build local leadership and governance, and to build adaptive capacity not only to climate change but also to any future uncertainty and change. The project I am leading in ATSEA 2 will provide input to further work at the community level. The key to what we are focusing on is social and community-based adaptation.

2. **Question (Lumban Nauli Toruan)** - We have beach debris data from more than 50 beaches around Timor Island, but it is still calculated because we conducted the research in August 2020. We use UNEP 2009 as the main method because the government uses that method too.

Response (Dr. Won Tae Shin): In Korea, whenever we conduct a study, the data goes to the database, and the public can access the data. As soon as they finish their study, they put it in the database, and it is accessible to the public. You can see previous monitoring research on the internet. I see reason as a whole to develop monitoring protocol, collect the data, and share the data with the public.

UNEP is a very standard method, but they suggest data cards inside the 2009 UNEP manual. However, most of the counties have different data cards as they modify and customize it. The 2009 UNEP data card is quite comprehensive, but it cannot apply to all countries. That is why we have

to come up with an agreed data card among ATSEA researches. So, if we see the data card, we will understand what kind of method they used.

3. **Question (Dwi Ariyoga)** - Dr. Shin, do you have any suggestions related to engagement with the private sector? In the ATS context, where is the private sector position? What kind of private sector should be engaged based on your experience?

Response (Dr. Shin) - In Korea, we have NGOs in every area, but most of them are environmental NGOs. However, environmental NGO is not enough, so we engage fisheries, cooperatives, unions, or even companies. In this case, there are local stakeholders in monitoring sites. The training and resources will be provided for those stakeholders. After 1-2 months, their skill will be acquired. Although we use the second half-year data and not just the first half-year, the data is still very consistent and practically correct. This training will be conducted for any NGO, if available.

4. **Question (Grazela Navarro Araújo)** - What about world temperature rise and ocean oxygen getting thinner? Ocean oxygen that is getting thinner threatens some fish species, including shark. How to solve this?

Response (Dr. Johanna Johnson) - In terms of climate change variables, the changes include temperatures and ocean oxygen levels. It will be incorporated into the assessment. The temperature is the key factor and will be part of the input for the exposure when we do the analysis. There is no projection for the oxygen level. With this changing temperature from the surface into the water depth, there is obviously different oxygen concentration. For some species, not just sharks, oxygen level, and temperature-depth really matter, but we don't have projections and data for the ATS region. I don't want to use projections from other regions for this analysis. That is why we might not input something like oxygen and temperature levels into the assessment.

Questions from Chat Box

5. **Question (Aji Anggoro)** - Have there been any efforts to incorporate microbial studies in the assessment of environmental sensitivities? I feel that microbial taxa have always been a significant focus. Still, evidence has shown the microbial taxa could provide a rapid and most sensitive metric to assess ecosystem response to pollution? Dr. Shin, Dr. Joana, and Dr. Ario Damar?

Response (Ario Damar) - I try to respond to your question. The microbial features of an ecosystem are part of the system's biological adaptive capacity towards any external threats. For example, in an area where potentially affected by an oil spill, if the sediment contains a certain species of bacteria that can degrade the oil, it is beneficial for that area related to the adaptive capacity towards any oil spill. However, in our study, we haven't incorporated microbial features on an identified ecosystem. It is an excellent point to be incorporated in the future.

6. **Question (Ruth Gywnneth Patterson)** - Can we catch up with today's seminars online? Can you please provide a link?

Response (Atika) - Yes. We will share the link after the session is over.

7. **Question (R. Thomas Mahulette)** - Sorry for the organizers. I haven't seen any Papua New Guinea or Timor-Leste speakers involved as speakers. Thanks

Response (Casandra Tania) - The webinar is a platform where ATSEA-2 regional consultants present their works to get input/feedback from webinar participants. We ask our colleagues from Timor-Leste and Indonesia as panelists/commenters of their works.

DAY 3

1. **Question (Ario Damar - IPB)** - In the ATSEA-2 working area, is there any target at the end of the project on how many hectares the MPA should be achieved? And is there any roadmap and action plan to achieve that target?

Response (Alison Green) - Some of the main obstacles to the success of the MPAs. If the community supports the MPAs, they will help comply with it and help with the enforcement, but it would be a terrible situation when they don't. One of the biggest obstacles in working with the community is making sure that the MPAs can support their needs and understand why we are doing it in a way that we hope will support their needs.

Response (Handoko Adi Susanto) - ATSEA-2 targets on MPA: i) New MPA in INA: 555k ha and ii) New MPA in TL: 90K ha.

Response (Casandra Tania) - CTC and YKAN team will help us develop a roadmap for those targets.

2. **Questions (from Chat Box)** - How important to preserve traditional and indigenous cultural communities from commercial fisheries?

Response (Allison Green) - That is indeed a big issue. That is probably best addressed in the next step of the process. In this big regional process, the best that we probably can do is we need to work at a local scale and understand more about what is actually happening there, where is this commercial fishing happening, where do the local people need to fish, and how do we zone or establish MPAs to address all of those issues. Setting up an MPA network is a hugely complex issue that has to be addressed at many scales. This is a two-step process: i) identifying the area where MPAs may need to be established or expanded and ii) going to that place to understand what is happening there.

Response (Ario Damar) - ATSEA 2 working area consists of three countries, and Australia may have a different system in developing new MPA compared to Indonesia's. In 2014, Indonesia had a new autonomy law which transfers the authority of the marine area from municipality or regency area into the provincial government. So, sometimes in three years, it has just been neglected, and nobody has taken care of this MPA.

Response (Alison Green) - We will consider the provincial marine spatial plan and which areas they have and have not decided for MPAs, and try to work with local communities and government in those areas to see if there is support.

3. **Question (Ingrid Narcise)** - Will the management effectiveness of existing MPAs in the ATS region be assessed as well? And what tools will be used?

Response (Alison Green) - We will not be able to take into account management effectiveness in this MPA network design, although we would like to. But there are two key pillars for successful MPA: i) having a good design and ii) making it being managed effectively.

Response (Alan White) - The opportunity might be to look at the existing management effectiveness for Indonesia and also the one for CTI. It is actually a set of very simple management effectiveness guidelines adopted by six countries and is intended to be applied for the existing MPAs. So look at the existing MPAs for simple evaluation and have a dialogue on how to improve the management across those areas within the region.

Response (Ario Damar) - Related to Bu Ingrid question, in Indonesia, the authority for MPA has been under the provincial government since 2014. A "brand" new MPA should be less of a problem rather than an existing MPA, which was developed before 2014. This also requires a special strategy to deal with this situation.

4. **Question (Saturnina Da Silva - University National Timor Lorosae)** - How to minimize the risk of marine biodiversity loss at the local level? Is the tourism sector important, and what is its advantage to marine biodiversity?

Response (Dr. Nicolas Pilcher) - Tourism can play quite a large role in biodiversity conservation because it provides some values to local communities in terms of potential homestays, transports, guides, etc. The responsible tourism that builds on the natural resources that exist in the area can be a very strong motivator to local communities to promote the site to better manage marine biodiversity.

This comes with serious challenges, and anybody can take the word 'eco' to the front of 'tourism' and hope that would be something acceptable across the world. The world is learning very rapidly. There are hoaxes and fake ecotourism programs. It is going to be an important component of how conservation moves forward but not the only component. It has the potential to provide revenue and support to local communities, but at the same time, it has the potential to get way too big and unmanaged, and those situations become quite determined to wildlife conservation. For example, in several countries, there are sea turtles hatcheries and release activities where people keep the sea turtles, hatch the eggs, and release them with many tourists coming around, and that was done at the wrong time under the wrong conditions. And while everybody goes home with the nice warm fuzzy feeling, probably those hatchlings run down into the ocean to their death. This program needs to be extremely carefully designed.

With the right approach, tourism can be powerful too.

Response (Dr. Alison Green) - Depends on what aspect of biodiversity. There are many components of biodiversity that play critical roles in supporting ecosystem resilience and coastal protection. If we lose them, not any goal will be significant. But yes, loss of biodiversity can have catastrophic ecosystem problems and also leads to problems for people who live there.

5. **Question (Matias Tavares)** - Can the involvement of coastal community and science activity through a report card, like name or character of species, behavior, time, the location where the species is found be considered at ATSEA program implementation on research on marine biodiversity?

Response (Alison Green) - Involving coastal community and science can be really powerful conservation too. I have seen some great works in Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea (Solomon Island), where communities have been involved in research such as fish spawning aggregations and connectivity, which has led to the communities protecting those critically important areas.

Response (Nicolas Pilcher) - Many communities are in extremely remote areas. Management is going to have to rely on their involvement and participation, and their commitment to the process. It is going to be more related to local communities than to the government regulators. One of the challenges is finding ways to get local communities to be interested in protecting resources.

Questions from Chat Box

6. **Question (Matias Tavares)** - Perhaps considering the involvement of the coastal community in science activity through a report card: name/character of species/behavior/time/location where the species is found can be considered at ATSEA2 program implementation (Research on marine biodiversity).

Response (Casandra Tania) - Thank you for your input. Community buy-in is definitely important, as mentioned by Bu Ali and Pak Alan. Engaging the community in citizen science activities is one fun way to do that.

7. **Question (Veda Santiaji)** - CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat has just compiled data from CT6 countries to map the distribution and migratory route of the threatened marine species such as shark, sea turtle, and cetacean in the Coral Triangle area. Maybe you can get the update from CTI-CFF RS to fill in the gap in the data.

Response (Dr. Nicolas Pilcher) - Yes, I was aware of the initiative, but not sure if it was publicly available. I will follow up.

8. **Question (Veda Santiaji)** - MPA may have to protect not only the critical habitats and the threatened species. Especially the Arafura Timor Sea should preserve the traditional and

indigenous coastal communities from the pressure of commercial fishing. This is to ensure that the effectiveness of the MPA can be achieved as supported by local communities. Maybe we have to consider designing a new management scheme of MPA that can accommodate those needs.

Response (Dr. Alison Green) - I agree that MPAs should help preserve traditional and indigenous coastal communities from commercial fisheries. May be best addressed by zoning at the scale of individual MPAs.

9. **Question (Ricardo Tapilatu)** - The target is the total area, right?

Response (Hasbi) - just to add the information related to the new MPA as NCU Indonesia ATSEA-2 is targeting Kolepom MPA to be designated with about 300K ha wide.

Response (Dwi Ariyoga) - New MPA will be supported to be managed at province level based on SK Gubernur (350K ha).

Response (Kate) - As part of the ATSEA-2 target, efforts on MPA will be undertaken both at the regional and selected areas, particularly in Indonesia and Timor-Leste. Efforts at the site level particularly target the strengthening of participatory integrated approaches at local communities, including strengthening existing community-based conservation initiatives.

DAY 4

1. **Question (Jawadin - DWF Indonesia)** - What is the role of the ATSEA-2 project at the regional level in managing the conservation area of WPP 718 Merauke and Arafura in the midst of illegal fishing activities? And how will the implementation be?

Response (Arie Afriansyah) - The updated baseline of estimated loss in IUU fishing provides a solid base to review law and policy in the area. In Indonesia's case, the review results in law regulations will produce some basis revision, and therefore, policymakers can help make a better understanding and better policy.

2. **Question (Zainal Arifin - LIPI)** - From your slides about vessel spots in ATS, do you have field data about how many fishing vessels operate in ATS? It seems the fishing vessels are concentrated in the northeast of Arafura sea (southern of West Papua).

Response (Arie Afriansyah) - The picture presented for the ATS is taken from the fishing record. However, they are still waiting for more accurate data from the Institute for Marine Research and Observation (Balai Riset dan Observasi Laut/BROL) of KKP. Hopefully, all data provided are more formal and accurate so that there will be clearer pictures of the activities in that area.

3. **Question (Dita Primaokta)** - You mentioned a joint management effort at the beginning of your presentation. Is it possible to develop standardized-law enforcement in the sub-regional ATS? Thank you.

Response (Arie Afriansyah) - Indeed, the ATS countries have an annual sub-regional meeting for RPOA. They do share findings from surveillance results and coordinate law enforcement. Nevertheless, as Dr. Arie mentioned to Mr. Aleixo, standardized law enforcement heavily depends on each of the countries, including their capacity and capability. What they can do is to work together and try to help each other to level up their capacity and capability. In this way, if they want to talk about some level, they can talk at a very reasonable level in this cooperation.

4. **Question (Ario Damar)** - Do you have an example on how to show the real evidence to the local government and the local community that doing FM through EAFM can gain a financial benefit rather than only FM (without EA)?

Response (Ian Knuckey) - Traditional ecological knowledge or traditional approaches can be supported. Still, they need to be aligned with the overarching goals and empowered by the overarching fisheries management agencies to support them. They play very important roles because, ultimately, the eyes, the ears, and the mouth of the local communities will enable long time sustainable processes. A reward mechanism has to be there, where the regional or jurisdictional level supports that.

5. **Question (Dulce Nascimento Victor)** - What is the best way to balance the ecosystem with the increasing demand for fishing and the growth of the fishing industry?

Response (Ian Knuckey) - The critical issue here is the population growth of people compared to the population growth of fish. When you have nations with coastal communities with millions of people depending on fisheries resources, they need some alternatives because once we start recognizing the limits, and there are limits, we need to be able to provide the communities with alternatives of seafood that are sustainable and practicable for them. Because when it comes to food choice for family and sustainable fisheries, most people will choose food for their family first unless there is an alternative. So, we have to have sustainable fisheries first to support these communities as best we can, but we need alternative food sources. Simple to be said but actually difficult to put into practice.



ATSEA-2 Regional Project Management Unit

Jl. Mertasari No.140 Sidakarya,
Denpasar 80224, Bali, Indonesia

P: +62 361 448 4147

E: infoatsea2@pemsea.org

W: www.atsea-program.com